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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/830,209	04/21/2004	Xin Zeng		9356

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WEI TE CHUNG
FOXCONN INTERNATIONAL, INC.
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EXAMINER	
RIAD, AMINE	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2113	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/830,209	ZENG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Amine Riad	2113	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 February 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *7 and 13* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6,8-12 and 14-20* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claims 1-20 have been presented for examination.

Claims 1-6,8-12,14-20 have been rejected.

Claims 7, and 13 have been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,3,4,8,9,10-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barnett U.S. Patent Application 2004/0139307 in view of Hassid U.S. Patent Application 2004/0098573.

In regard to claims 1, and 16

Barnett discloses a system for automatically initializing and diagnosing backplanes of electronic devices, the system comprising:

a monitor comprising: (Figure 2; Item 200)

a command editor for receiving diagnosis commands inputted by users; (Figure 2; item 230 "the external interface can optionally be connected to a testing station or another computing device" (Paragraph 15) Examiner considers that a testing station has a command editor for receiving commands)

a command translator connected with the command editor for compiling the diagnosis commands into binary commands; (Figure 2; item 230 "the external interface can optionally be connected to a testing station or another computing device that provides an instruction stream for execution by the processor " [Examiner considers an instruction stream as instructions translated to bits ready to be executed by the processor]

a processing unit connected with the command translator for running diagnosis programs; (Figure 2; item 220)

a display unit connected with the command editor for displaying information; (Figure 2; item 230 Examiner considers that the external interface comprises a display unit)

and a driver connected with the monitor, the driver comprising:

an initialization module for initializing the backplane; (Figure 2; item 300)

a diagnosis module connected with the processing unit and the display unit for providing diagnosis programs.(Figure 2; item 260)

Barnett does not disclose that the initialization module comprises:

-a basic initialization sub module for initializing one or more chips of the backplane; and

-an advanced initialization sub-module for initializing hardware of the backplane

Hassid teaches that the initialization module comprises:

a basic initialization sub module for initializing one or more chips of the backplane; and

an advanced initialization sub-module for initializing hardware of the backplane (Figure 2; items 215 and 220)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate both a sub module for initializing one or more chips of the backplane, and advanced initialization sub-module for initializing hardware of the backplane of Hassid into the system for initializing and diagnosing backplanes of Barnett.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply both a sub module for initializing one or more chips of the backplane, and advanced initialization sub-module for initializing hardware of the backplane of Hassid because as Hassid discloses in the Background "As with other electronic systems, these circuit boards must be initialized during start up or reset of the system. During initialization, the board's processor and other board hardware will be reset ", additionally Barnett discloses in the background "The present invention relates generally to a method and apparatus for initializing a semiconductor circuit, such as a secure integrated circuit, and more particularly, to a method and apparatus for initializing an unused semiconductor circuit from an external interface.."

In regard to claim 3

Barnett discloses the system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing unit runs corresponding diagnosis programs according to the binary commands transmitted by the command translator. (Paragraph 15; "As discussed hereinafter, the external

interface 230 can optionally be connected to a testing station 260 or another computing device that provides an instruction stream for execution by the processor 220, such as a stream of bytes having predefined values to indicate appropriate instructions")

In regard to claim 4,

Barnett discloses the system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the diagnosis programs are stored in the diagnosis module of the driver. (Paragraph 15; "Generally, the testing station issues a command to the semiconductor circuit 230 that is a specific instruction that will be executed by the processor as If It had been read from its code store memory ")

In regard to claim 8

Hassid discloses the system as claimed in claim 1 wherein the advanced initialization sub-module is for performing a boot initialization and test on the backplane. (Figure 2; items 215 and 220)

In regard to claim 9

Barnett discloses the system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the diagnosis module provides corresponding diagnosis programs for different chips and hardware of the backplane. (Paragraph 18; "testing of the various features and functions of the semiconductor circuit 200. For example the test procedure can test the SRAM on the semiconductor circuit 200 by writing a pattern to the SRAM memory from zero to 255 and then reads the pattern to confirm the validity of the memory device ")

In regard to claim 10,

Barnett discloses a method for automatically initializing and diagnosing a backplane of an electronic device, the method comprising the following steps:

Performing a basic initialization on the backplane; (Paragraph 18; "The first use initialization process 300 then sends an instruction stream over the external interface during step 320 to the processor 220 to initialize the semiconductor circuit ")

compiling a diagnosis command into a binary command, and transmitting the binary command to a processing unit;(Paragraph 15; "generally the testing station issues a command to the semiconductor circuit though the external command")

running a corresponding diagnosis program to diagnose the backplane according to the binary command.(Paragraph 15;"that is a specific instruction that will be executed by the processor")

Barnett does not disclose performing a boot initialization on the backplane, and performing an advanced initialization on the backplane.

Hassid teaches performing a boot initialization on the backplane, and performing an advanced initialization on the backplane.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate performing a boot initialization on the backplane, and performing an advanced initialization on the backplane of Hassid into the system for initializing and diagnosing backplanes of Barnett. A person of ordinary skill in the art

would have been motivated to apply performing a boot initialization on the backplane, and performing an advanced initialization on the backplane of Hassid because as Hassid discloses in the Background "As with other electronic systems, these circuit boards must be initialized during start up or reset of the system. During initialization, the board's processor and other board hardware will be reset "; additionally Barnett discloses in the background "The present invention relates generally to a method and apparatus for initializing a semiconductor circuit, such as a secure integrated circuit, and more particularly, to a method and apparatus for initializing an unused semiconductor circuit from an external interface.."

In regard to claim 11

Hassid discloses the method as claimed in claim 10, further comprising the following step after the step of performing an advanced initialization on the backplane receiving a diagnosis command inputted by a user. (Paragraph 17; "To provide application-specific functionality to these, common components the first program calls one or more routines at 220 to initiate their extended functionality")

In regard to claim 12

Barnett discloses the method as claimed in claim 10, further comprising the following step after the step of running a corresponding diagnosis program to diagnose the backplane according to the binary command: returning a diagnosis result to a display unit.(Paragraph 21; As previously indicated, the unused state detection circuit 400

detects when the semiconductor circuit is first powered up and initialized and thereafter provides an indication that the semiconductor circuit is no longer unused.)

In regard to claim 14

Hassid discloses the method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the step of performing a basic initialization on the backplane comprises the step of initializing hardware of the backplane. (Paragraph 21; "Fig.2 is a flowchart of a method of initializing a circuit board in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.")

In regard to claim 15

Hassid discloses the methods as claimed in claim 10 wherein the step of performing an advanced initialization on the backplane comprises the step of initializing hardware of the backplane. (Paragraph 17; "In addition, or in the alternative, other subroutines may be called at 220 to initialize application-specific board components.")

In regard to claim 17

Hassid discloses the system as claimed in claim 16, wherein the advanced initialization sub-module is for performing a boot initialization and test on the backplane. (Paragraph 17; "Upon initialization of the board hardware, the board may proceed to initialize non-hardware configuration at 225. ")

In regard to claim 18

Barnett discloses the system as claimed in claim 16, wherein the diagnosis module provides corresponding diagnosis programs for different chips and hardware of the backplane. (Abstract; "The external interface can be connected to a testing station or another external computing device that provides an instruction stream for execution by the processor to initialize the semiconductor circuit")

In regard to claim 19

The system as claimed in claim 16, wherein the monitor further comprises:

a command editor for receiving diagnosis commands inputted by users; (Figure 2; item 230 "the external interface can optionally be connected to a testing station or another computing device" (Paragraph 15) Examiner considers that a testing station has a command editor for receiving commands)

a command translator connected with the command editor for compiling the diagnosis commands into binary commands; (Figure 2; item 230 "the external interface can optionally be connected to a testing station or another computing device that provides an instruction stream for execution by the processor " [Examiner considers an instruction stream as instructions translated to bits ready to be executed by the processor]

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barnett U.S. Application 2004/0139307 in view of Hassid U.S. Patent Application 2004/0098573, and in further view of Hachamovitch U.S. Patent 6,377,965

Barnett in view of Hassid fails to explicitly disclose a help list, which defines formats and contents of the diagnosis commands.

Hachamovitch teaches help list, which defines formats and content (Abstract; "A word completion system that can automatically predict unrestricted word completions for data entries in an unstructured portion of a data file. The word completion system may be deployed on an individual application program basis or on a application independent basis. Because different word suggestion lists may be appropriate for different word suggestion list")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the help list of Hachamovitch into the system of Barnett.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply the help list of Hachamovitch because Hachamovitch discloses "For many users, the most time consuming computer activity is the entry of large amounts of text into various data files. Regardless of the input method used the speed at which the text can be entered into the computer is a major factor governing the user's efficiency. The designers of text

intensive application programs have therefore developed text-input aids to assist users in entering text into the computer "

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barnett U.S. Application 2004/0139307 in view of Hassid U.S. Patent Application 2004/0098573, and in further view of Cunningham U.S. Patent 5,659,680.

In regard to claims 5 and 6

Barnett in view of Hassid fails to explicitly that the display unit is liquid crystal display.

Cunningham teaches that the display unit is liquid crystal display. (Column 7; lines 48-50 "Returning back to Fig. 3, the display controller 302 is a typical laptop display controller, and is attached in a standard fashion to support both an internal liquid crystal display (LCD)")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the liquid crystal display of Cunningham into the system of Barnett.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply the liquid crystal display of Cunningham because LCD needs only little power to function for a long time, Cunningham discloses "Many diagnostic connection points for the cabling from the I/O modules will have raw power available, and it is more convenient to tap into the target system power there than having to run a separate cord to another power tap point. This raw supply current is passed back as protected raw power to al of the I/O

module slots as well as the expansion connector 205 via lines 219a and 219b. This raw current is used for activating external target devices."

Response to Applicant Argument's

Applicant arguments filed February 12, 2007 have been fully considered. Examiner points out that a refreshed search revealed new art. Consequently, Examiner introduced Hassid to meet the limitations introduced by Applicant to independent claims 1, 10, and 16.

In regard to the argument, which states, "the differences between Barnett and the system of claim 1 render the claimed system unobvious over Barnett alone. Hachamovitch does not provide any additional teaching to the teaching of Barnett which might lead one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the system of claim 1"

Examiner respectfully disagrees, and refers Applicant to the motivation mentioned previously.

In regard to the argument, which states, "the differences between Barnett and the system of claim 1render the claimed system unobvious over Barnett alone. Cunningham does not provide any additional teaching to the teaching of Barnett which might lead one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the system of claim 1"

Examiner respectfully disagrees, and refers Applicant to the motivation mentioned previously.

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amine Riad whose telephone number is 571-272-8185. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Beausoliel can be reached on 571-272-3645. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AR
Amine Riad
4/10/2006